

Figure 1

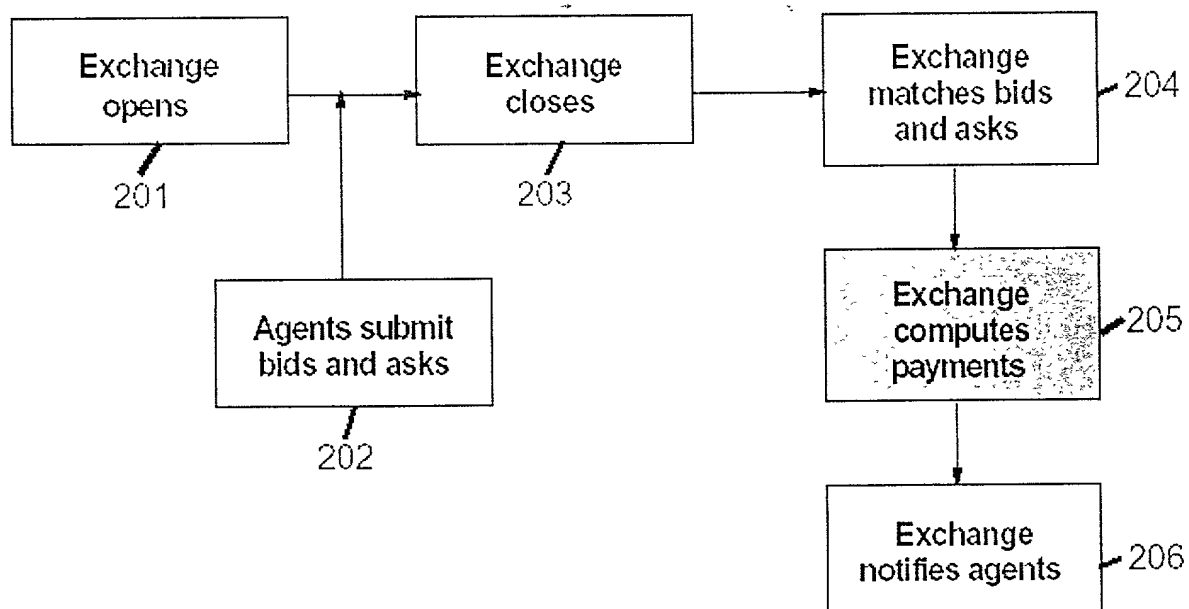


Figure 2

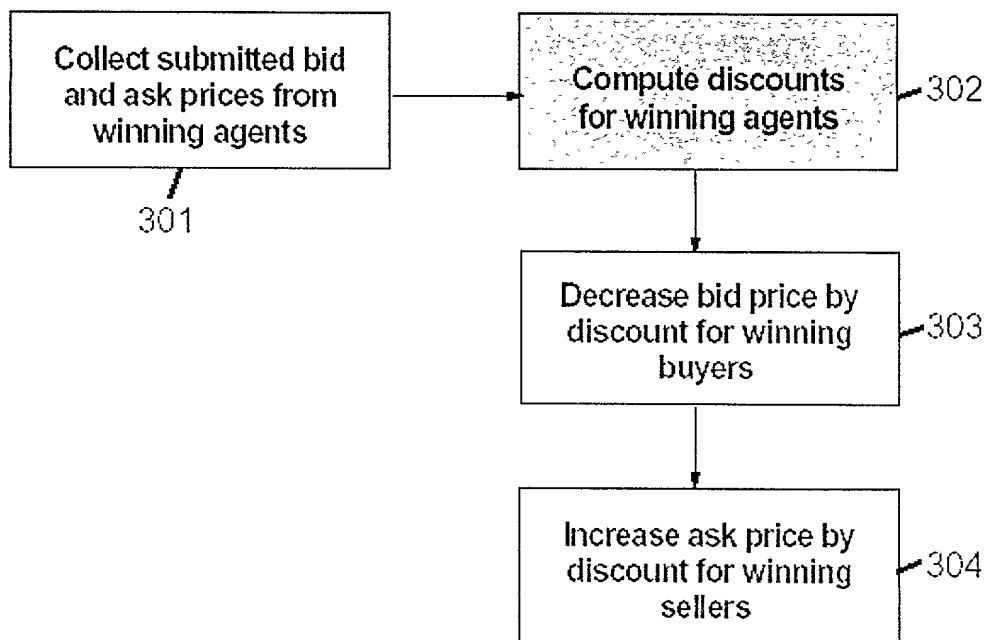


Figure 3

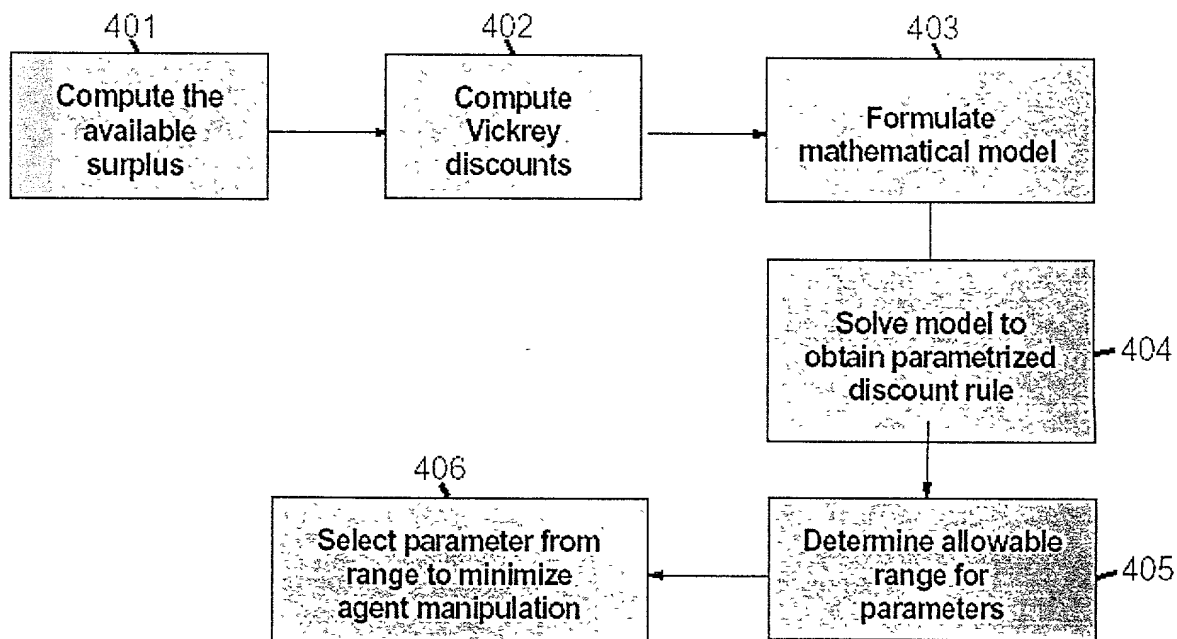


Figure 4

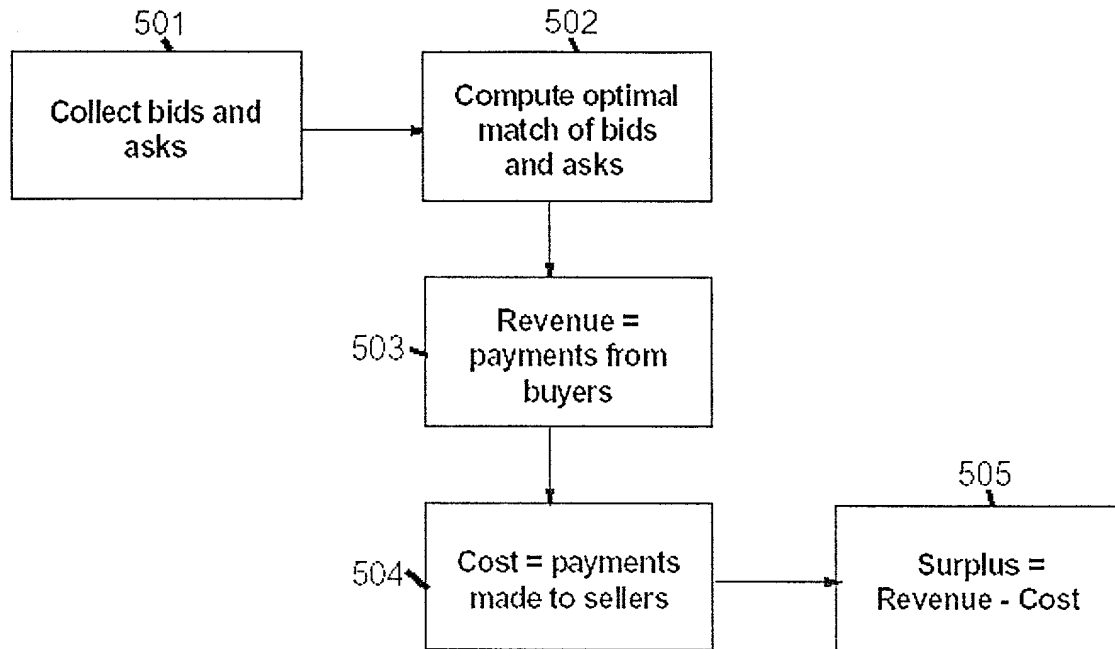


Figure 5

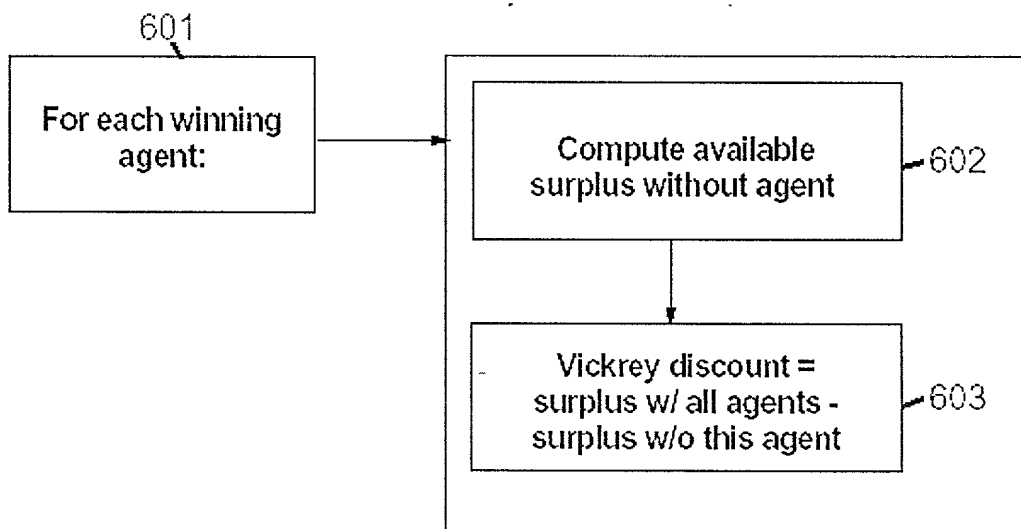


Figure 6

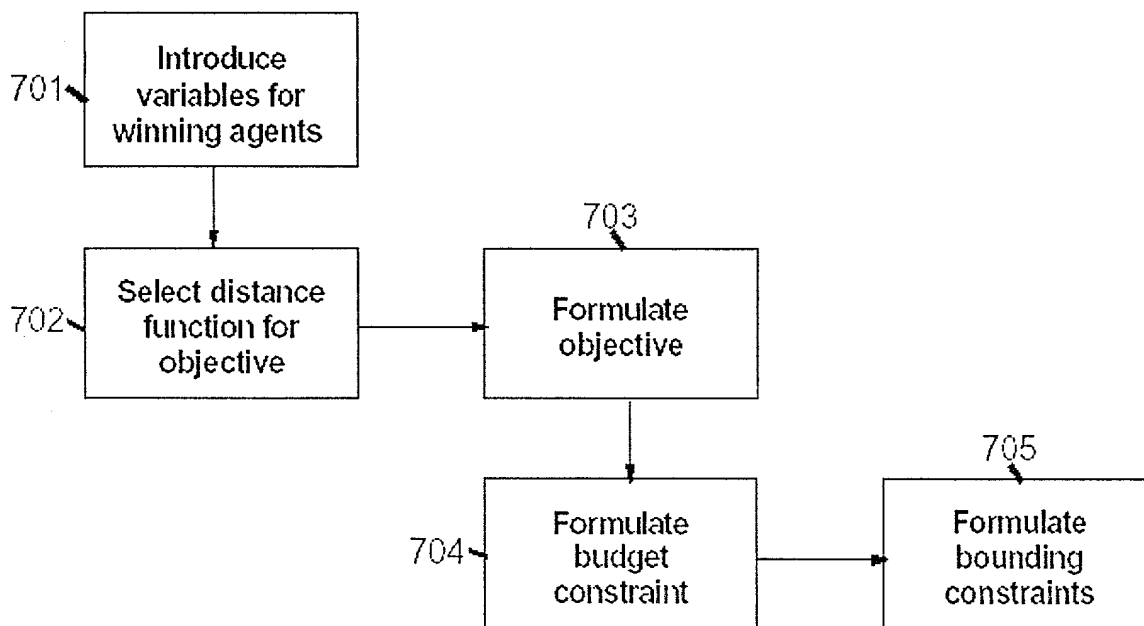


Figure 7

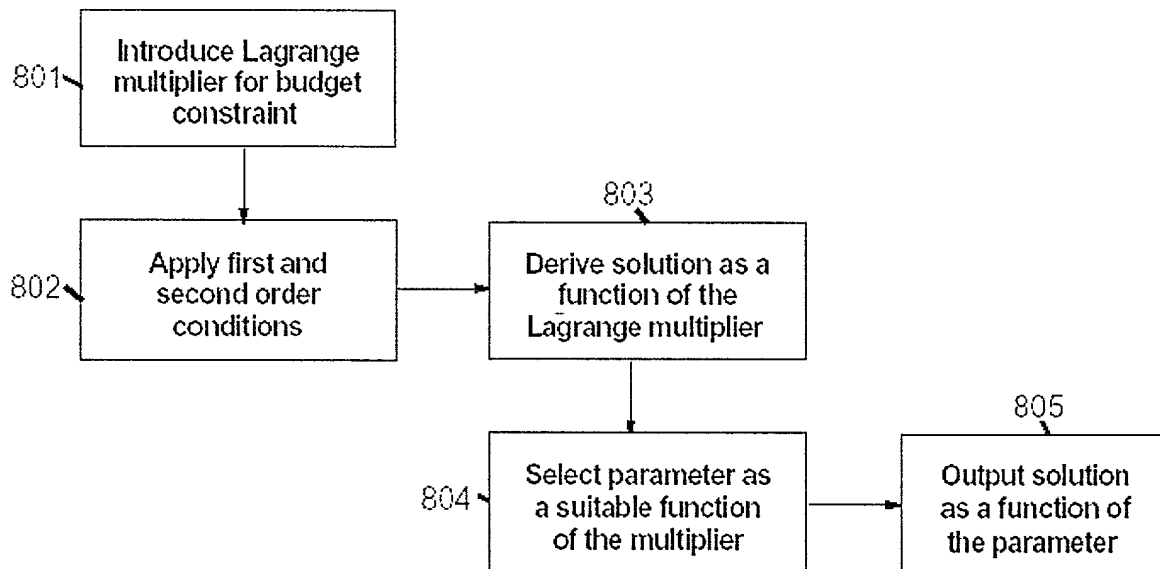


Figure 8

Distance functions		Payment rules	
$L_2$	$L_2(\lambda, \lambda^F) = (\sum_I (\lambda_I^F - \lambda_I)^2)^{1/2}$	<b>Threshold</b>	$\max(0, \lambda_I^F - C), \quad C \geq 0$
$L_\infty$	$L_\infty(\lambda, \lambda^F) = \max_I  \lambda_I^F - \lambda_I $	<b>Threshold</b>	$\max(0, \lambda_I^F - C), \quad C \geq 0$
<b>Relative error</b>	$L_{RE}(\lambda, \lambda^F) = \sum_I (\lambda_I^F - \lambda_I) / \lambda_I^F$	<b>Small</b>	$\lambda_I^F$ if $\lambda_I^F \leq C, \quad C \geq 0$
<b>Product error</b>	$L_\pi(\lambda, \lambda^F) = 1 /  \lambda_I^F - \lambda_I $	<b>Reverse</b>	$\min(\lambda_I^F, C), \quad C \geq 0$
<b>Squared relative error</b>	$L_{RE2}(\lambda, \lambda^F) = \sum_I (\lambda_I^F - \lambda_I)^2 / \lambda_I^F$	<b>Fractional</b>	$\mu \lambda_I^F, \quad 0 \leq \mu \leq 1$
<b>Weighted error</b>	$L_{WE}(\lambda, \lambda^F) = \sum_I \lambda_I^F (\lambda_I^F - \lambda_I)$	<b>Large</b>	$\lambda_I^F$ if $\lambda_I^F \geq C, \quad C \geq 0$

Figure 9

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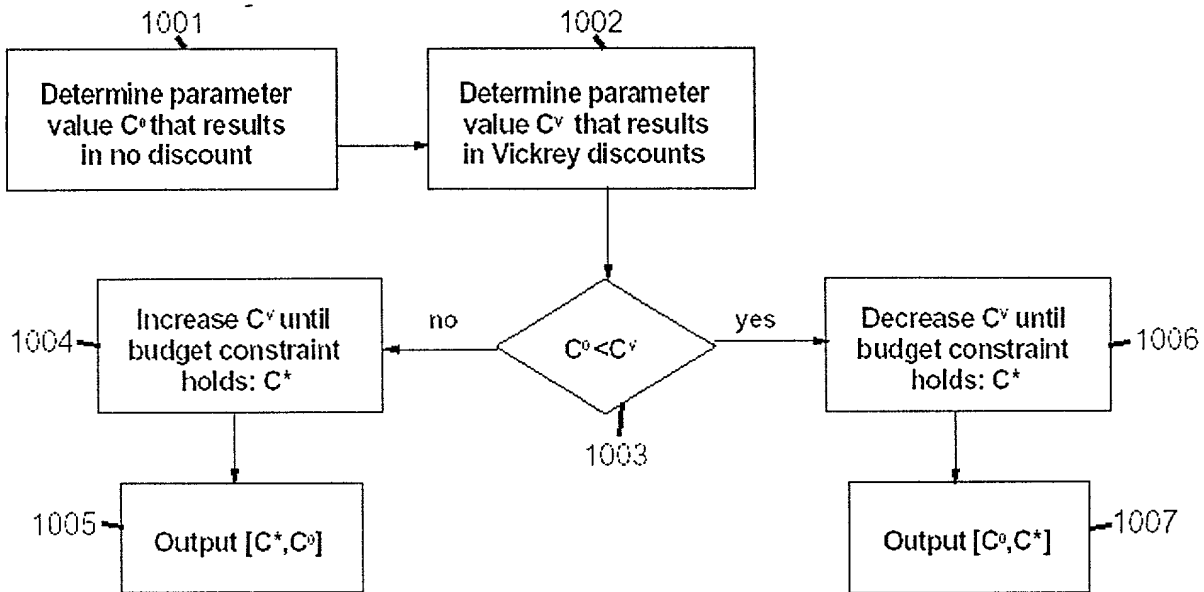


Figure 10

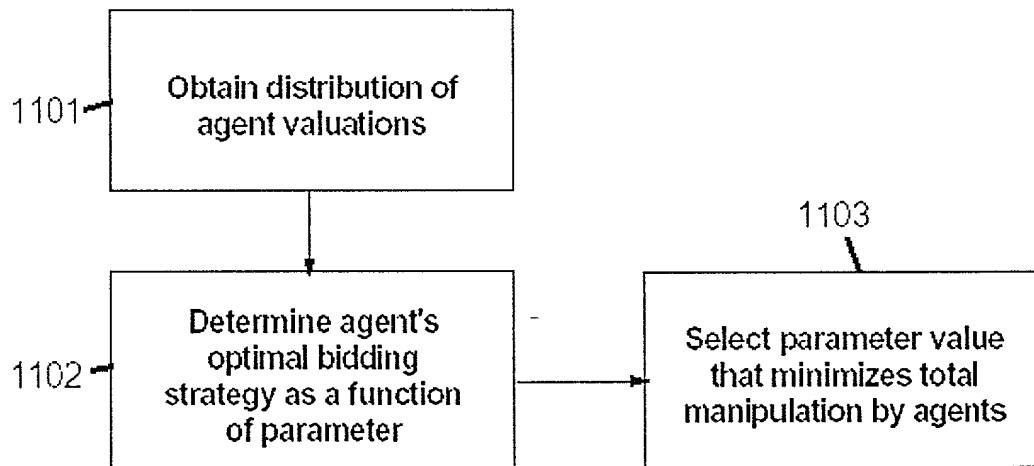


Figure 11